Moral and Political Sciences—to which M. Cheva-lier belongs.

A strong government is an inestimable advantage A strong government is an inestimable advantage to a nation, provided its wisdom be commensurate to its strength; but folly and rashness, armed with irresistible force, are the mest formidable weapons that can be wielded at the expense of mankind. We hold it therefore to be a sensible addition to the present calamitous state of Europe, and to the prospective perils of France, that the bodies which are suppessed to have some control over the present government should be remarkably deficient in the known qualifications of statesmanship. Where in this minute empire shall we find a trace of the dignified caution of Cambaceres, the masterly astuteness of Talleyrand, the reience of Portalis, the administrative skill of Marc; the financial ability of Gandin? On the 3 Nivose, An. VIII, when the First Consul was engaged in a similar task, on the forma-Consul was engaged in a similar task, on the forma-tion of his Senate and councils, he announced in the Moniters that he viewed with contempt the ma-neuvres of the baser sort of politicians to earn his neuvres of the baser sort of politicians to earn his favor, and that "he would not suffer a crowd of obscure or discredited names to wrap themselves in the beams of his glory." The First Consul chose freely, for he chose from all that remained of ability and character in France. His government was at first exposed to no opposition, for the had absorbed the whole force of the nation. But now we are every day teminded of the absolute contrast between different register under similar forms, and, is spite of ferent register. day commissed of the absolute contrast between dif-ferent periods under similar forms, and, in spite of the pretended revival of the consular regime, his-tory has witnessed nothing more dissimilar than the character and epoch of the Emperor Napoleon, and the character and epoch of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, both in the persons of the chief actors, and in the abilities of those about them.

Kossuth in America.

[From the London Post, Jan. 20.]
It would appear, by our intelligence from America, that our late versatile and brilliant visiter, Louis Kossuth, is likely to find American calculation even less productive in practical fruits than English enthusiasm. His reception by the authorities at Washington has it seems been of the most less at the control of the most less than the control of the cont ties at Washington has, it seems, been of the most cautious pessible character. The Senate did not even trust itself to the effect of the illustrious Magyar's eloquence. The ministers threw cold water on his most glowing plans and favorite prospects. The President is understood to have declined non-intervention with a recalibration transfer or the president of The President is understood to have declined non-intervention with a precision utterly destructive to the sense in which the self constituted Regenerator of Hungary would have it received and acted on. Domestic politics, moreover, in America, are full of rocks and shoals, among which a foreign orator must pass, and through which he seldom succeeds in steering his course without more or less of dam-age. Slavery and abolitionism—the great antago-nism of North and South—present themselves as lions in the path of the stranger no less inevitably, glare upon him no less formidably, than they do in the case of the native politician, whether he be acglare upon him no less formidably, than they do in the case of the native politician, whether he be active for the sacred rights of free men to wallop their own niggers, or is tarred and feathered as a lesson of common sense against his noble ambition to overturn the gigantic existing system of the Southern States. And see what will come of it. We apprehend that the peculiar character which we showed to be the distinguishing mark of M. Koesuth's harangues among ourselves, would be very transparent to the keen eyes of our transatlantic cousins. A country where everything is so rapidly canvassed—where public discussion is so general—where public news is spread so fast and so wide—must be an unfavorable theatre for playing the character of "All Things to all Men." There is something definite and practical, too, in the American temper, whenever dollars come into the question, which must sorely interfere with the somewhat vague magnificence of the regenerator's projects. Taking steps to vindicate the violated laws of nations—showing the deep sympathy and acknowledging the universal brotherhood of free citizens all over the world to vindicate the violated laws of nations—showing the deep sympathy and acknowledging the universal brotherhood of free citizens all over the world—are very pretty phrases to tickle the ears of the groundings in New York; but they neither touch the clear heads of the Senators at Washington, nor lighten the well-buttoned pockets of Americans anywhere. As to any political consequences, or pecuniary results, we apprehend that the visit of Kossuth to America will be as utterly barren as his most determined opponents could have anticipated or desired. In spite of the dinners—the speeches—the self-glorifications which our hospitable but very long-winded cousins delight to inflict on their visiters—the career of the latest great attraction, the rival of Jenny Lind and Lola Montes, ("Powers eternal such names mingled,") has been, very evidently reported. the rival of Jenny Lind and Loia Montes, ("Powers eternal such names mingled,") has been, very evidently, no better than a lame and impotent conclusion to all the great flourishes of promise and of hope which he sterted. The fact is, that our excellent friend Jonathan must be admitted to have a pretty considerable weakness for hearing himself talk about himself. Kossuth, after all, seems to have hear med through this smiable nave a pretty consideration weakness for hearing himself talk about himself. Kossuth, after all, seems to have been made, through this amiable peculiarity, very little better than a conduit to drain off the overflowing greatness and glory of the most advanced people in the world. The unhappy crator went to be heard, and is condemned eternally to hear. His mission was to lecture on Hungary and her misfortunes; his destiny is to be lectured without end on America and her grandeur. There is something drolly appropriate in such a fate for such a man. With the most wonderful talent for self-exhibition, we find him reduced by American ingenuity to ministering merely to the magnifying of others. With the most singular tact, and the most unfailing flow of oratory, he is yet no match for American audacity and perseverence. His most fervent appeal and glowing periods have no chance against the enthusiasm of American vanity. Truly that must be a great nation in whose school for democrats Louis Kossuth must be content to learn rather than lecture!

Political Prospects of Kossuth.

However mortifying to himself, it is not surprising to us that Louis Kossuth should find the Americans, and especially those Americans charged with the responsibilities of office, as much less boldly liberal, much less ready to embrace the cause of democratic movements in Europe, and much less prone to quarrel with European powers, on the ground of their being arbitrary and despotic, than they were some months and years back, when Cengress voted public honors to Kossuth, and whon Secretary Webster rated the representative of Austria in good set terms.

There is, no doubt, a growing wish amongst Americans to take part in the contentions of Europe, and to hoist the democratic flag here in support of the people who struggle for it. But for the present the struggle is at an end. Jonathan is too late; he has awakened his sympathies for European liberty just as the last spark of it was being trodden out. There is not left on our continent a government even de facto, scarcely a political party, whose cause it would be possible for the Americans to take up. And instead of entertaining hopes for the emancipation of man in the east of Europe—hopes which the soble resistance of Kossuth gave birth to—we are not merely haunted with fear, but appalled by the reality, of the restored political servitude of man in the most civilized regions, and upon the very shores which rise in sight of our own.

That Europe, and every country in Europe, will extricate themselves from this slough of slavery and despond we are fully confident; and we are equally convinced that the oppressed countries of Europe must and will do this for thomselves, cheered, perhaps by the sympathies of the English race, which cannot but appland every fair struggle for liberty. But more than sympathies the England ner America have armies; and whatever little money, or arms, or voluntered to expect material to the state of politics, he owns it. We cannot but conjider Kossuth finds bimself disponited, and, with the frankness of a great man, who is above the mere

The Corn Trade of Europe. (From the London Gazette, Jan. 30.) The upward movement in the value of grain has now continued for soveral consecutive weeks, and the total rise, since the commencement of Decem-ber, may be fairly estimated at 5s. to 6s. per quar-ter. This improvement has not been caused by any present shortness of supplies, but in anticipation of what may hereafter occur. The last wheat crop of Great Pritain is admitted on all hands to have given a full average yield; but it is bolloved that we shall nevertheless require to import from abroad on rather a liberal scale. How far this calculation may prove

correct, no one can determine at present; but the idea having once taken possession of public opinion, the effect has been, as we have already stated, a rise of 5s. to 6s. per quarter on wheat, and a corresponding advance on other articles. As prices were previously below the cost of production in this country, and have hardly yet reached a remunerating point, the upward movement thus far may be regarded as sound; but latterly, a good deal of speculation has taken place, and though it is probable that quotations may go up nearly as much more as they have already risen, we would recommend caution, as we feel convinced that the improved state of things here will draw supplies from abroad, notwithstanding the present discrepancy between prices here and those on the other side. The rise which toek place on Monday, at Mark-lane, in the value of wheat and flour, has caused holders at all the leading markets held since then, to raise their pretensions, and in the agricultural districts an advance of 2s. to 3s per quarter has been pretty gonerally insisted on, whilst at the leading consuming towns the improvement has not exceeded 1s. to 2s. raty maisted on, whilst at the leading consuming towns the improvement has not exceeded 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Good qualities of red wheat are now worth 43s. to 44s per quarter, in most parts of the kingdom, and other sorts proportionate rates Barley has also continued to move upwards, and though 35s. and even 36s. per quarter might be realized for superior malting qualities, supplies have not hitherto increased. The advices from the Battic are still of a very excited character and the Battic are still of rior malting qualities, supplies have not hitherto increased. The advices from the Baltic are still of a very excited character, and questations of wheat are still too high there to allow a profit on shipments from thence to this country. The best qualities of red wheat could not be bought in that quarter below 44s, to 45s, and for moderately good high mixed parcels, at Dantzic, 46s, per quarter, free on board, was asked. The reports from the French markets are of rather a more subdued tone than last week; neither are the Dutch and Belgian advices so animated as of late. The arrivals of wheat vices so animated as of late. The arrivals of wheat coastwise into the port of London have been quite insignificant since the close of last week; the quan-tity brought forward at Mark-lane by land carriage samples from the neighboring counties has been triffing Eusiness was, to a certain extent, checked on Monday, by the high protensions of factors, still the Essex and Kent stands were telebeen triffing Business was, to a certain extent, checked on Monday, by the high pretensions of factors, still the Essex and Kent stands were tolerably well cleared, at prices 2s, per quarter above those current on that day week, and the few parcels off-red from Lincolushire and Cambridgeshire were placed at a similar improvement. There was evidently less inclination to buy on Wednesday, but no portion of the rise was tost, and this morning the extreme rates of Monday were insisted on The receipts of wheat from abroad have been very small of late, and scarcely any remains affoat on board ship at this port; holders of granaried samples have not been slow, therefore, to profit by the advance in the value of English wheat, and we consider the rise established on the former quite equal to that on the latter. Moderately good high mixed Dantzie now sells at 50s. to 52s per quarter, and other sorts at proportionate rates. The very high pretensions and the scarcity of offers have prevented extensive operations in cargoes of wheat on passage; but what has been done has been at rates fully equal to any previously realized since the commencement of the month. The continued rise in wheat obliged the town millers to advance the price of flour 3s. per seak on Monday, and the top quarter, at which rates there were more buyers than sellers to day. The show of English barley has been small; on Monday the supply was not equal to the demand, and an advance of 1s per quarter was readily paid for superior malting parcels, and there were purchasers, at the improvement to-day, unable so meet with what they require. Other descriptions of barley have been scanty, and factors have necembanded quite as much mency as last week. For Egyptian, afloat, 20s. to 21s per quarter, cost, freight, and insurance, has been asked. The arrivals of oats have been scanty, and factors have naturally raised their pretensions; but the dealers have acted with so much caution as to render it difficult to establish any rise of moment. The advance from Monday t

The late Voyage of the Screw Steamer

The late Voyage of the Screw Steamer
Glasgow.
The surgeon of the Glasgow, Mr. Gaff, gives the
following account of the hurricane voyage of that
ship, in a letter to a friend:—
On Board The S. S. Glasgow, off Cape Clear,
Sunday, Jan. 25, 1852.

My Dear B.—I feel as if writing you from the grave, for
truly we have had a narrow escape from it.

Ever since we left the Clyde, on the 10th inst, we have
experienced dreadful weather. While passing through
the channel we had a favorable wind; it then vered
round to the west and from that time up till Taesday,
the 20th, we experienced nothing but a continual succession of strong westerly gales, with heavy qualls of rain,
snow, and sleet. During all this time, the Glasgow
braved the storm remarkably well; but on Tuesday,
about middsy, while in latitude 59,50 N., longitude 37,31
W., or 1.450 miles from Glasgow, the wind began gradually
to increase, until it blew a perfect hurricane with a tramendous rea running—the ship labering heavily, and occasionally shipping seas. This continued all the afterneon, until about 6 P M, when she was estuck by a terrible sea which nearly knocked the vessel to pleces, and
all but sunk her; indeed, we were from five to tea minutes
under water. The bulwarks on the starboard side of the
quarter-deck were store in, and it carried away, smashin,
to pleces, four cut of the six dees boats, aweeping the
captain's deck room, the amoking room, standard com
pass, and wheel house—knocking down and disabiling
four cut of the fire men at the wheel. At the same time,
the after companion and first officer's room, which are on
deck, were shivered to pleces, the water running down the
companion, filling the after saloon, ladies' cabin, and state
rooms.

four out of the five men at the wheel. At the same time, the after companion and first officer's room, which are on deck, were shivered to pieces, the water rushing down the companion, filling the after saloon, ladies' cabin, and state rooms.

At the most sorrowful part of the narrative is that the seame sea which damaged the ship and cleared the deck of everything mewable in its fury, also carried overboard the second officer. Mr. Robertson, who was a native of Gliagow, a most deserving and worthy young man, regretted by every one on board, disabling Mr. Craig (the first efficer), Mr. Brysen (third officer, who has his right arm severely shattered), and the carpenter; thus throwing the whole management of the vessel upon the caplain and Mr. Faten, the fourth officer, both of whom cannot be praised too highly for their extraordinary exertions. The captain has not slept since, and has condusted himself as the brave can only do amid such trials.

The feelings of horror and dismay which filled every bosom at the moment of the dreadful crash cannot be conceived, far less described; but this I am sure of, they can never be forgotten by any one on board. The ship rueled and staggered for some minutes, every one imagining that the was going down; gradually, however, she recovered herrelf, and the next impression was that it might be followed by another sea, perhaps more fearful and fatal to us. Happily it was not so, for although she continued to ship heavy reas all night none of them were at all equal to the first. Most forunate was it that the rudder was not carried away or injured; for although he continued to ship heavy reas all night none of them were at all equal to the first. Most forunate was it that the rudder was not carried away or injured; for although he continued to ship heavy reas all night none of them were at all equal to the first. Most forunate was it that the wast of that continued to the water from the state rooms, bar, and store rooms, in order to save the astores.

This was continued without int

I have plenty of work, but I am both able and willing to do!!

We may reach Glasgow on Wednesday evening, but if not you might come to Greenock on Thursday.

With the warmest feelings of love and regard I am, ever truly yours.

J. G. GAFF.

The abip was surveyed on Thursday by Mr. Robertson, Llayd's surveyor, and Mr. William Denny, of Dumbarton. They find that the Glasgow is uninjured, either in hull or engines, and that it will be unnecessary for her to discharge cargo. After repairing the deck damage, she will proceed to sea next week.

The return of the ship is so far unfortunate for one unlucky wight, viz:—Mr. Wood, of Bristol, who was fleeing from his creditors, with a sum, it was etated, of £12,000 or £14,000. He was apprehended by a Glasgow efficer on the return of the skip, and sent-off to Bristel. He had not a tenth part of the sum with him said to be missing.

Important to the Refugees.

In the sitting of the German papers. In the sitting of the Germanic Diet, of Jan. 21, communication was made of a note from the British government, in roply to that addressed by the Con-

federation to the cabinet of St. James's, on the subject of the refugees. This note, concluded in language infinitely more conciliatory than that of preceding documents from the Foreign Office, contains in substance the following points:—

The British government has received from different sides complaints of the conduct of the political refugees at present in England, and has been requested to puts stop to their proceedings. According to the English law the right of hospitality is inviolable so long as they who profit by it remain within the bounds of legality. The government of the Queen, although not having any intention to propose to Parliament changes in the laws which concern refugees, is, however, obliged to admit that the refugees have occasionally abused the Asspitality wouch sofed to them. The government will endeaver to oppose a barrier to their irregularities; and, on its side, it expects that her Misjesty's subjects, who are not suspeated of any malpractices, chall not be any longer disquisted in the territory of the Confederation.

Notes, conceived in similar terms, have been, without doubt, already despatched to the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vicuna, and Berlin. The Post Ampt Gazette, of Frankfort, under date of Visnna, 25d, says:—

It is announced, from a source worthy of credit, that

3d, says:—
It is announced, from a source worthy of credit, that
It is announced, from a source worthy of credit, that the sinistic cell, from a source worthy of creat; that the sinist of the Lembardian refugees at Turin have been arranged. Those who are less so will be ordered to reside in some of the secondary towns. The Austrian government engages itself to allow the refugees to return to their country, in the event of there existing no serious obtacles to it.

In the sitting of the 21th, of the Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, the report on the introduction of certain modifications to be introduced in the law on ties, at Turin, the report on the introduction of certain modifications to be introduced in the law on the press, proposed by the government shortly after the events of Dec. 2, was read. The government bill proposed that in cases of offences of the press against foreign powers, the public prosecutor should not be obliged to produce in court any demand of prosecution by the offended power, or its representative. The Commission proposes to enact that it shall be sufficient to produce a declaration signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that a diplomatic communication has been received concerning the incriminated article, and that the jury who are to decide the question are to be taken from the electors of the district where the Court of Appeal sits. The discussion was adjourned to the 27th.

The Giornale di Roma, of the 21st, states that the Pope has named a commission to inquire into the present financial state of the country, and to propose the reforms that may be practicable, with a view to introduce the greatest possible economy in the public expenditure.

The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 24th, quotes ad vices from Naples, stating that Marquis Fortunato, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has obtained per mission to withdraw from the cabinet. M. Trois succeeded him in the Presidency. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs is provisionally entrusted to M.

succeeded him in the Presidency. The portfolio o Foreign Affairs is provisionally entrusted to M Leuis Carafia. M Governa, late Procurator Ge-neral has been named Prefect of Police.

Austria.

Austria.

Austria.

Austria.

DRAWING ROOM.

We have received intelligence from Vienna to the 14th. The carnival is expected to be exceedingly brilliant, and the fashionable houses, to which the beau monde resorted before 1848, have again opened their salons. The court gives the example as the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor does the house of the invariant relates the house of the invariant relates the house of the invariant relates the court of the Emperor does the house of the invariant relates the court of the Emperor of the Em as the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor does the honor of the imperial palace twice a
week. The etiquette of Vienna, however, requiring
that all bails should cenelude at midnight, the
drawing rooms of Prince Motternich are open as in
his most prospercus days, and receive each evening
the illustrations of Europe. The Prince, who is
now eighty years of age, is remarkable for the
vivacity of his conversation. He was acquainted
fermerly with the men of the first French revolution,
Barnave, Mirabeau, the Abbe Maury, &c, and of
each has some curious ancedote to narrate. The
Prince has terminated his memoirs, which are not
te be published until after his death. They have
been written in French, by his wife, from his dicta-

to be published until after his death. They have been written in French, by his wife, from his dictation. The Emperor has just accorded to M. Bach, the Minister of the Interior, the Graad Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold. This order is only given in cases of high merit, as it confers nobility on the person receiving it. M. Bach, who was one of the most celebrated lawyers in Germany, has merited this favor by his devotedness to the cause of order.

Bavaria.

In a late sitting of the Second Chamber at Munich, M. Von Lassaulx, in giving his vote for the military estimates, stated he did so the more readily, as the States of Germany must be prepared for all eventualities, since the political power in France had been resided by the breeze of the business. all eventualities, since the political power in France had been seized by a buccaneer (pitbustier). The French Minister made a formal remonstrance to the President of the Ministry, M. Von der Pforden, against the use of such an expression by a deputy of the Chambers, in reference to the chief of the French government. In the sitting of the 2th. M. Von der Pfordten expressed his regret that M. Von Lassaulx should have used so injurious a term. Had he heard it, he should have requested that the horozophic deputy he called to order. The her received with considerable "hilarity." M. Von Lassaulx die not withdraw the expression. A bill is to be introduced withdrawing the trial of politi-cal offences from juries. It is to have a retroactive

Denmark.

The Kolner Zeitung has advices from Cepenha-gen of the 24th inst.

The cabinet crisis is over, and the following gentlemen have accepted office in the ministry :-Foreign Affairs—Blubme.

Finances-Count Sponnek. War-General Hausen. Public Instruction-School.

Count Charles Moltke has been appointed minister for Schleswig, and Count Reventiow Criminil for Holstein.

The Hellespont anchored in Milibay, on the 30th ult., at a quarter to three o'clock, after a splendid passage home of thirty-two days and eighteen hours—the shortest one on record. She was under steam only thirty days and eighteen hours: and having left on the proper day for starting, she has reached here a week earlier than was anticipated. She left the Cape of Good Hope at 7 P. M. on the 28th of December; Sierra Leone, Jan. 12, at 11 P. M., and St. Vincent, on the 18th, at 8 P. M.

The news brought by this mail shows that the war had made no advance since the last intelligence arrived, owing to the severity and inclemency of the weather which had prevailed, preventing the troops that had left King William's Town prosecuting their match, and it was expected that they would have to return to recruit. The latest intelligence, written up to the day of the Hellespont's leaving, will be found in the following communication, for which we are indebted to Mr. Helland, one of the passengers:—

leaving, will be found in the following communication, for which we are indebted to Mr. Holland, one of the passengers:

The South African Commercial Advertiser, of the 27th December, says:

Nota word has yet been heard of peace in any quarter, nor is it known, or even guessed, what Sir Harry Smith will demand of the numerous trices who have kept bin at bay for twelve months, as the condition on which he will grant even a suspension of hostilities. The Kafir chiefs, it is said, demand "independence." Sir Harry has pronounced the word "extentionation." By which he means the removal of the hoefle tribes to some country beyond the Kei. These are the two extremes. There are many strong reasons against both; but what other course is open? It is no relief to say that peace cannot be made with the chiefs after what has taken place, without discredit or without affording a dangerous proof of weakness in the opinion of native tribes; or to maintain that the Kafirs have justly forfeited their country. The question record, can you govern and keep in order a nation like the Kafirs otherwise than through the chiefs? And if you drive them, to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, back upon other tribes, will you not strengthen said proveds a more powerful native combination than you have yet had to deal with? Africa is inexhaustible Katemination in the broadest cane of the word, is useless as well as inhuman, with regard to single tribes—with regard to the whole, impossible.

Fashions for February.

Fashions for February.

[From Le Follet]

Ball dresses have made their deduct, and their variety in style and material renders it somewhat difficult to make a selection. The robes, with the beautiful ribbons floating from the waist, looping up the top skirt at intervals, so as to show the underskirt top skirt at intervals, so as to show the underskirt trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle; this make of dress is much admired, and likely to be much adopted. We have seen one of these robes trimmed with white satin ribbon, with narrow stripes of gold thread at the edger; each band of ribbon was terminated by a bow and ends, edged with white and gold fringe, forming a wreath or deating ends over the bouillonnes of the underskirt. The same description of bow raises the small bouillonnes sleeves. The front of the begins coramonted with an arbeils the front of the body is ornamented with an embelie f flowers, formed with diamonds and artificial fuch-ies. The confure is a wreath of fuchsies, mixed with feliage of diamonds, descending slightly on the forehead, and falling on each side over the bar

We have also observed a very distingués robe We have also observed a very distinguée robe, composed of pearl white satin, trimmed with two deep flounces of English lace; over each flounce is placed a slight embroidery in gold and silver, harmonising with the front of the body, which is richly embroidered to match, with a row of diamond buttons on each side, meeting at the waist in a point; a deep berthe of English lace, open over the class, entirely covering the small sleeves. The confure is a wreath of camellias, mixed with white and ruby-colored velvet and long green and gold follage.

The magnificent tollettes of brochees silks, in all colors, are so rich in themselves as to admit of no ernsment. They are accompanied by a wreath of small marabouts and coques of ribbon.

ornsheld. They are accompanied by a wrest of small marabouts and course of ribbon.

Organdi is much used for full dress for young ladies. We have seen one in pink, trimmed with a builloune placed at the edge of the lower skirt. Over this bouilloune is a deep English lace slightly gathered, with a heading of pink plaited ribbon.

A second flounce, headed to match, reaches the knee. The top skirt is trimmed with pink ribben, serpenting round the bottom, forming deep feacons. The body is trimmed with ribbons descending en caw from the shoulders to the waist. The small eleves are trimmed in the same style. The coffure is of beautiful azalias, fixed behind the plait with a diamond comb.

confure is of beautiful azalias, fixed behind the plait with a diamond comb.

Bonnets for visiting are, in general, more trimmed than formerly, but the open edge is now discentinued. Capotes are less worn, and it must be ewned that the bonnet admits of more variety and elegance in the trimming. Among those we have observed, we must mention one of white terry velvet lined with white satin, which turns over the front, covered with blonde from the crown. A bias of satin is placed round the front. The crown was trimmed with bands and leaves of terry velvet, lined with satin. I we ostrich feathers are placed on the side, and run round the back over the cartain; bunches of grapes of cerise colored velvet, with a very pretty blonde; the strings are of cerise satin ribbon, the same shade as the grapes. A black velvet bonnet lined with pink satin; a deep black lace, embroidered with jet, falls over the small crown.

crown.

The coiffure Pompadour, composed of three barbes, which fall behind the head, with an indescribable but charming mixture of black and plak terry velvet ribbons, guipure and bouquets of flowers thrown across the bandeaux. A pout of more and white satin ribbons, falling from the flowers thrown across the bandeaux. A pouf of green and white satin ribbons, falling from the summit of the head upon the shoulders. The coiffure jeune femme of two light colored ribbons. The Mauresque cap of black lace, with ruby colored velvet, and broad strings of Turkish ribbon. The charmille of blondes and narrow ribbons. The Marie Stuart, to be worn with bandeaux bouffants, more or less ornamented with jewels.

Mantoaux are generally worn with hoods this year; those in cloth have them made in velvet; flat and rounded behind.

and rounded behind.

The mante Castillade of black velvet, lined with black quilted satin, with two rows of lace round

black quitted satin, with two rows of lace round the bottom; another rew round the capuchon reaches the top row round the manteaux; the capuchon is lined with rose colored satin, and whon raised over the head, the lace falls gracefully round the face, forming a mantille in the Spanish style.

A more simple style for promenade is of black velvet, trimmed with six rews of galons, in lieu of the lace, with a deep, massy fringe at bottom; the the lace, with a deep, massy fringe at bottom; the capuchon is lined with black satin, made flat, with two large tassels

wo large tassels Black lace embroidered with jet is much used for Black lace embroidered with jet is much used for trimmings of manteaux mantelets, robes and veits. The veste continues in vogue; they are made more or less elegant, and are generally worn by young ladies, or the bride. Black cachemire is braided with gold, white or pale blue with silver.

Foreign Miscellany.
A correspondent of the Dublin Itelegraph says:—
The President constantly declares, "My uncle was
the Napoleon of war-my desire is to become the
Napoleon of peace." A distinguished Englishman, who enjoys the friendship of the President,
mentioned to me yesterany that he remarked to the
President, on Tuesday, how much he regretted the
mistaken views promulgated by the London papers,
so unjust to the President, and to the measures by
which he has saved his country. The President re-

which he has saved his country. The President re-plied:—"Never mind; I know the London papers and the London people well; before three months I shall be lauded by both." A letter from Cayenne, dated December 7th, states that the colony of French Gusyana has reached the last period of a total decline. It was believed that nothing could be worse than the commercial prospects at the close of the year 1850, when the exports of the colony had decreased to an engrance extent. The present condition is still

enormous extent. The present condition is still more disastrous. Intelligence just received from Constantinople states that the last Hungarian emigrants, eleven in number, have embarked for London. Five officers, among whom is General Stein, have entered the service of the Sultan. He has received a very important post in the Engineering Department.

The Turkish government have at present in course of construction, in England, no less than seven steamers, of 800, 700, 300, and 200 tons. The Emperor of Morocco has written a friendly letter to the President of France.

Mt. Macaulay, it is said, has delayed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his 'History of England,' in consequence of his having obtained some new information relative to King William the Third. King William, it is asserted,

Whith the Inita. Amg Whitam, it is asserted, figures as the chief personage in the marrative; and the greatest stress is laid on his conduct subsequently to the revolution.

The Lithographic Correspondence of Vienna states that Prince Winduchgratz has definitively accepted the post of civil and military governor of flungary.

the post of civil and military governor of flungary.

A correspondent of the London News writes from Vienna, "Very lately here a peasant was seen to laugh as an Austrian detachment (1,000 strong) was marching past. The officer in command saw the insulting demonstration, halted his party, placed the peasant against an adjoining wall, and then defiling his men in a single file, ordered them to spit in the man's face as they marched past."

The correspondent of the London Chronicle writes:—Before we go further south again, we would mention one other fact in Swedish affairs. It is a melancholy one. The bloody and bigoted intolerance of the Swedish church laws, by which Swedish Lutheranism is pinned to the earth, a helpiess slave in the hands of the civil power, while the laity such into the series of the police church, has, during the last ten years, caused the emigration of thousands of the "pictist" peasantry of the northern provinces—a severe loss to a country like Sweden. We now learn that this movement is extending to the south of Sweden, and that a large emigration to America will commence next summer emigration to America will commence next summer

In order to weaken the sympathy of the Fins for In order to weaken the sympathy of the Fins for Sweden, the Russian government has for many years coquetted with Fincish literary tendencies, and encouraged the spread of the national dialoct. But as this was found to have gone teo far, and to have produced dangerous sigus of a feeling of independence and nationality, severe measures have lately been taken against it, and scarcely anything is now allowed to be printed in the language of the peeple, while the censorship on works in Swedish is severer than ever. s severer than ever.

The United Service Gazette has the following: "It is rumored in well-informed quarters, that in the budge; to be presented to the French legisla-ture on its assembling, a proposal will be made emanating from the highest athority in the repub-lic, for the reduction of the French army. This, taken in connection with the pacific tone of the circular to the European powers, ought to disarm ap-

The resignation of Lord Palmerston has been

The Augsburg Gazette states that, in the be ginning of this month, a note was received by the Austrian government from Lord Granville, contain ing the most amicable assurances, and promising to do all which the laws and usages of England permit, in compliance with the joint demands of the

Increased activity on the part of the military authorities is observable in Ireland. Arrange-ments for recruiting the army are in progress, and measures are about to be taken to provide en-larged barrack accommodations.

By the dissolution of the French National Guard more than 800,000 muskets have been returned to the imperial arsenal. With some slight repairs they will be all rendered fit for the military service. Mr. Seydell, paval architect at Stettin, and Mr. Rif. Seydeli, naval architect at Sietin, and Mr. Ruthven, an English engineer, have constructed a ship which is impelled neither by wind, oars, nor steam, but by retroactive hydraulic power. The essay they have made is said to have entirely suc-ceeded.

A new service of steamers, under the Greek flag, has just been established, which are intended to run hetween the islands and different parts of Greece One of these, called the Queen of Greece, made its first voyage, with a crowd of passengers, some days age. The French steamers also premise two addi-tional voyages during the ten days that they re-main at the Pineus—one to Challis, in Negropont, and the other to Calamata.

Irish newspaper literature has just received an Irish newspaper literature has just received an addition, by the publication of a new three day journal, entitled the Telegraph It is edited by the learned author of a Catholic history of England, a gentleman long and favorably known to the London press. In its advocacy of Catholicity it is more Romish than Rome itself.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle says:

— in point of fact, the new constitution is se nearly the same as that of the first Consulate, that the difference is hardly appreciable. Louis Napoleon

difference is hardly appreciable. Louis Napoleon seems to have set his heart on bringing back everything in France to what it was in 1800, with the intention, no doubt, of proceeding in due time from the Consular to the Imperial régime.

The Minister of the Interior has decided that the bust of Prizes Louis Navaleon, by Madama Leans of the Consular to the Consular to the Madama Leans of the Consular to the Consular to the Madama Leans Navaleon.

bust of Prirce Louis Napoleon, by Madame Le-fevre-Deumier, shall be executed in marble, to be placed in the salles of the mairies.

placed in the salles of the mairies.

During the Neuvaine of Sainta Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, which has just closed, more than £0,600 pilgrims, says the Constitutionnel, visited the temb of the saint.

The Vienna journals announce the departure for that city of M. Jagleiski, Councillor of State in Russia, with a treaty negotiated by him, by which Austria engages to supply Russia during ten years with salt from the mines of Bocknia and Wielsha to the amount of 4,000,000 florins.

Accounts from Turin mention the sudden death Accounts from Turin mention the sudden death

of Signor Broflerio, the chief republican leader of the opposition in the Sardinian Chambers. A notice posted in the saloon of the Theatro Francais warms the public not to talk politics as they walk up and down.

Markets.

MESSRS. WM. CLARE & SON'S CIRCULAR.

Livered, January 30, 1352.

We have had a good demand for cotton throughout the week and the daily sales have been large, particu arly on Tuesday, when 15,000 bales changed hands, and holders readily obtained one eighth penny advance upon last Friday's rates; this turn in their favor has since been fully maintained, and seems to have originated and become strengthened by the latest advices from America, reporting an advance in prices at the various shipping ports there, and the continuance of moderate receipts and shipments of the new erop. Speculators have taken 10 720 bales of American, 130 Pernams, 600 Egyptians, and 4,800 Surate; exporters 8,120 American, 30 Bahia, 20 Egyptians and 1,240 Surate; and the trade 42 530 bales. We have an active market to day, and it closes firmly, at fully the advance above stated, and the sales are about 16,000 bales.

MESSES. A. F. & R. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR.

MESSES. A. F. & R. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR. MESSRS. A. F. & R. MAXWELL'S CIRCULAR.
LUXERFOUL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Jan. 20, 1852.
The arrivals from Ireland and constwise, since Tuesday, have been quite insignificant. From foreign ports we have received 5,555 quarters wheat, 251 quarters peas, 9,459 quarters Indian corn, and 5,576 harrels flour, 500 quarters beans, and 62 loads catment. The exports in the same time comprise 699 quarters wheat, \$35 quarters Indian corn, 313 sacks and 2 171 barrels flour. The trade has been quiet, but though little business has been doing, prices of wheat and flour are, if anything, a shade higher. In other articles there has been no perceptible change in value. The weather has been no perceptible change in value. The weather has been wet and stormy. At this day's market there was only a small attendance of buyers, whose transactions were quite of a retail character. The business done in wheat and flour was trifling; Tuesday's prices were, however, fully supported. Oats and coatment were in moderate demand, at low rates. Barley, beans and peas were without change either in value or demand. Indian corn met with a slow sale, at 30s, per quarter for prime yellow.

THE LATEST COTTON CIRCULAR.

THE LATEST COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL. Jan. 31—2 P. M.

There is rather more cotton offering to-day, an prices are scarcely so stiff as at the close of yeste. day's market. The rates are estimated at 8,000 bale of which speculators and exporters have taken 2,00 The business done consists of -900 Brazil at 4%d. to 6,500 Furst at 3d a 3%d.; 100 Expetian at 0d. 6%d., and about 6,000 American at 4%d. to 5%d.

THE LATEST CORN REPORT.

LAVESPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 31—2 P. M.

There has hardly been a single transaction in breastuffs this day, but prices are very firm, holders insistly
upon extreme rates.

atulis this day, but prices are very firm, holders insisting upon extreme rates.

MONEY MARKET.

Lendon Friday Evening, January 30, 1852.

The state of the Consci market was much the same today as yesterday, but the approach of the opening of Parliament has a still further effect in delaying operations of investment. The government broker bought Consols at 96%; but there were heavy sellers at 96%. The operations for the account were on rather more favorable terms. Concols closed at 96% to 96% for money and account, being yesterday's quotation. In the Three and acquarter per cent considerable operations continue. The day's transactions, as officially reported, are:—Three per cent Consols Annuties, 97% 26%, 97, 97%; ditto, for account 96%, 97, 97%. New Three and acquarter per cent Annuties, 97% 26%, 97, 97%. Three per cent Annuties, 151, 96% Long annuties, 7. Bank Stock, 216%. India Stock, for account, 261.

There was today a further advance in the quotations of the unfunded securities. Exchaque Bills, which opened at 58s to 61s, premium, closed at 58s, to 62s, premium. The statement of the day's transactions, as officially made, is—Exchaquer Bills, £1,00, 58s, 62s premium; ditto £500 and small, 55s, 61s, premium. India Bonds, £1,000, 72s, 73s, premium; ditto under £1,000, 72s, 70s, premium the foreign market closed to day, and operations were entered into for the new account, generally on better terms than yesterday. The market, however, is not very scitive.

The French closing prices of to-day, as posted at the Hall of Gemmerce, were rather better, being as follows: Router, is not very scitive.

The French closing prices of to-day, as posted at the Hall of Gemmerce, were rather better, being as follows: Router, Five per cent, 102fr, 46c.; ditto, Three per cent, 66fr, 55c.; Bank of France shares, 2660. The report of M. Fould on the finances of France has created little impression here, because although he shows a prospective surplus for the current year, it is regarded as fillusory since he proceeds on the assum

## THE VERY LATEST.

Telegraphic from London to Liverpool.

Summonses were issued yesterday for a Privy Council to be held on Monday next at Buckingham Paisce, at which the royal speech will be arranged. The London Times announces that Lord Broughton

retires from the Board of Control, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fox Maule, who will take the responsibility of framing a new bill for India. The principle of the new Reform bill will be neither disfranchisement nor enfranchisement, as far as regards

localities, but only a general enlargement of existing constituencies. The notorious boroughs are to be en larged by copious annexations. No new metropolitan boroughs, no more representatives for Manchester and Liverpool, none for the large towns unrepresented, and no obliteration of names which have brought disgrace on the bill Important from France-No War with England. The President gave a grand dinner on Thursday, Jan.

29th, to a distinguished party of English ; forty five sat down. He expressed great regret at the prevalence o the belief in England as to his warlike intentions. "He had lived there long enough to acquire respect for it people and institutions, and he still had a great many friends there." As to the rumour that he intended to make war, "it is simply absurd." The funds were better; Fives opened 102 95; closed

Markets.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.

SATURDAY, Jan 31.—Wheat is 2d. and 3d. per bushel and flour is per sack higher than on this day week, with moderate sales. Oats and oatmeal are steady at their former prices. Beans and other articles as before. MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 81.—To-day we have a quiet, dull, and

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.—To-day we have a quiet, dull, and somewhat weaker market.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.—One o'clock—Consols. account, 96%; Consols. money, 96%—%; Three and a Quarter per Oents. 96%—%; Bank Steck. Exchequer Bills. L. Exchequer Bills 8, 58-61; Foreign Stock.—Mexican, 31%.

Marine Affairs.

TO CAPTAIN EZRA NYE, U. S. M. STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, although perhaps laying themselves under the imputation of pursuing a course somewhat hackneyed, cannot, however, refrain, upon the happy conclusion of our passage, from expressing their estisfaction at the admirable performance of the steam-ship under your command, during the severe and temthe first seven days after leaving Liverpool; and, had any doubt been entertained by us in regard to the ability of this ship to sustain herself against any weather likely to be encountered upon the Atlantic, her performance upor the present occasion has entirely dispelled the m, and we the present occasion has entirely dispelled the m, and we have no heritation, but, on the contrary, take great pleasure, in stating our belief that a safer and better ship than the Pacific, under all circumstances has not been constructed; and that her performance upon the present passage, the most beigerous we have ever experienced, reflects the highest credit upon the builders and machinists, as well as upon every one connected with this noble undertaking. In regard to yourself, and the officers under your esimmand, it would be superfluous for us to make any remark, as the navigation has been conducted in so noiseless a manner, under the most trying ducted in so noiseless a manner, under the most trying circumstances, that we have almost been unaware of the

hard which guided us.

With our best wishes for your health and prosperity,
as well as for the success of the undertaking in which

as well as for the success of the undertaking in which you are engaged.

We remain yours.

Rev. H. Dunning, Richmond, Va.; Sam. Colt, Hartford, Ct.; Wm. H. Bordman, Boaton; E. W. Hutchings, New York; O. Macdaniel, New York; John S. Remsen, New York; J. A. Machado, New York; Dr. N. D. Turnes, Jamaica; J. Gonde, N. Y.; Geo. Wilson, Sheffield; Thomas Hillyer; Andrew Smith, London; D. H. Cenkilny, New York; A. Kleinwort, Havana; Henry Whitestone, Ireland; Jno. H. Wright, London; Sam. S. Abbott, New York; R. Fraenklyn, Capo Lima; A. W. Nattran, New York; B. Fraenklyn, Capo Lima; A. W. Nattran, New York; W. W. Davis, New York; Daniel Weits, New York; Daniel Weits, Jr. Nill-wankle; John Glenn, Baitimore; Tacunas Medley, London; G. Webeter, C2 Willam street, New York; B. H. Whitwell, Boston; Andrew Smith, Jr., London; Wm. Collins, Cornwall; Themas Uros. Cornwail; Henry Dennis, Cornwall; A. O. Smoot, St. Louis, Mo.

Ocean Steaming. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Having seen so many one sided and incorrect accounts of the passages of ocean steamers, recently published in come of the city papers, I take the liberty of sending you a true list of all the passages of the steamship Parific.
The time is taken from the Battery, New York, and from the Rock Light. Liverpool, and accurate, even to minutes. The difference of time is subtracted from the Eastern passages, and added to the Western passages, which is the only way of computing the time correctly :-

	D. H. M.		D. 11. 21.
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2	11 21 0	14	10 7 0
3	10 15 0	15	10 1 0
4	11 9 6	16"	12 8 0
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Ť			0 29 0
8	11 8 0	20	11 5 0
9	11 13 0	21	11 1 45
10	12 6 0	49	11 13 0
11		23	10 20 15
19	10 1 0	24	15 7 25
" Broke cross ra	il. Breame	ed one handred mil	or with one

It will be seen that thirteen of the twenty-four pa-It will be seen that increem of the twenty-four passages have been made upder eleven days, twenty passages under twelve days, and but one passage has reached thisteen days. If any other ocean steamer has beaten, or equalled, the Pacific in speed, show her up. I should like to gee her.

FAIR PLAZ. THE GERMAN MOVEMENT AT THE WEST.

Speech of Kinkel, at Louisville, Ky.

TELEGRAPHIC TO THE NEW YORK HERALD Louisville, Feb. 17, 1862. The following is a synopsis of Professor Kinkel's speech, delivered at Louisville, yesterday, before a large and enthusiastic audience :-GENTLEMEN-Looking upon this large audience,

I am conscious of my weakness in not being able to speak the language of this great country as well

as I ought to do. I should not try to address you

in English if I did not know that there is common language of all mankind, which everybody understands, even when it is imperfectly formed

and pronounced-this is the language of the heart—the cry of hunger and misery which Europe

sends to her sister America, and the appeal for help which a bleeding and starving nation has a full right to direct to a happier one. This language

has been understood wherever I have spoken it to

an assemblage of Americans, and it will be under-

stood this evening by you, the noble and chivalrous sons of Kentucky. There is a great and noble feeling now arising throughout the whole Union-the feeling of sympathy with the oppressed nations of the continent on the other side of the Atlantic. There is especially one nation which commands your deepest interest—I mean the people of Hungay, represented by that great caile who is at this time the guest of the American people. You are awaiting his visit to your city—you are preparing material aid for the war which he intends soon to re-commence against the foes and tyrants of his beloved fatherland. You are right to do so, gentlemen, because the Hungarians are a brave and noble people. They have struggled to the utmost for their rights, and for the independence of their government. Konsuth himself declared in a German meeting, which he addresed with me at Cincinnat, the day before yesterday, that he never will begin a new revolution for the freedom of Hungary—only he has acknowledged that great principle of solidity between the nations; and he has promised that whenever his sword that be vistorious, he will never sheath it before all the neighboring nations are enjoying the eame blessings of republicanism. He is the man to stand to his word, and I put full confidence in him as a true friend of my country. In this confidence, I will say that every dollar paid to the Hungarian fund, will be a means for the freedom of the whole of Europe. But it is not sufficient to attempt a revolutionary war only upon one point—the nations sit together at the same time, and when Hungary rises—when the barricades jare built up in Paris—when Italy goes to conquer ther national independence—then Germany also must take her mighty sword in the same moment, and by her conormous military power, she must secure the victory. She needs means and material aid, as well as Hungary and Italy—her calles need arms and instructions for commencing the warfare at the frontier; and a perfect harmony of action cannot exit without the power of money. Do not forget, gentlemen, the geographical pesition and the strength of Germany. She is situated in the middle of Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and France. If all Europe wold he free, and German I would follow the command of the wise gover-nor of Athens, "that in a political contest, every citizen ought to take one party." But new I am a foreigner, and a European politician, and it would not be becoming to my position if I should venture to be a judge about one of your internal differences. But there is a distinction to be made between internal and external politics: and is if I should venture to be a judge about one of your internal differences. But there is a distinction to be made between internal and external politics; and in regard to the external I will confess freely that I wish to work upon them because they belong to the high-est interests of Europe, and those interests I am bound to work for. Like Kossuth, I am bound to request you te abandon your principles of non-interference with the revolutionary struggles of Europe. We do not say to you, "send to us your vessels and soldiers to begin a war with Russia." No; we will begin the fight ourselves; and, to be sure, we are not strong enough to establish free governments in most of the countries of Central Europe; but our monarchs fly to St. Petersburg, and when they return with Cossack armies—when our noblest men are dying by the sword, and the widows weeping upon the battle field, and the work of hell is done, by the brute slaves of despotism—when a monarch is interfering against the establishment of freedom in a young republic—then I believe it would be the call of honor and duty for a republic like yours to interfere, too, in favor of freedom, and to cover by your star spangled banner the breasts of humanity in Europe. The time will come when you will be bound to decide, yourselves, either for absolutism or for republicanism—the contest between these principles is to become a universal one, and one of them must conquer and destroy the other. Do not wait too long, gentlemen, until your allies in this contest are crushed, and you are alone, in the last position of the battle field. He is no good commander who gives up to the enemy the extrice bulwark of the fortress, without fighting. Germany is this exterior bulwark of the free western nations towards Russia. Let her fall again in the next revolution, and the Cossacks will be masters of Paris and the whole continent of Europe—an ausenal for the Europe of Russis against nations towards Russia. Let her fall again in the next revolution, and the Cossacks will be masters of Paris and the whole continent of Europe—an arsenal for the Emperor of Russia against you. The united fleets of Europe will prevent your strade, and block up the ways—ways of communication between our shores. No emigrant will be allowed to come to you and strengthen your power; and, if you would live, then, you being a people of twenty-four millions, will have to fight against two hundred millions of Europeans. This is the political condition of America, and the necessity which compels you to act in favor of our cause. Until that time comes, we ask your aid by money, by which we can prepare an enormous and universal outbreak of revolutions. Before Kotsuth began the plan of a Hungarian fund, the German revolutionary leaders started the formation of a German national loan, and eighty of them, living now as refugees in Switzerland, France, England, and Ametica, pledged their hones and their political influence that this loan shall be duly repaid as seen as a republican government shall be established in Germany. I beg this meeting to resolve the election of a committee of the citizens of Louisville, who shall be appointed for the purpose, to work for the cause of the German revolution. After Kossath's visit to this city—because we do not want to interfere with the present successful efforts for the Hungarian fund—this committee will collect subscriptions for the German national loan, and send the amount to the Revolutionary Committee, at London. I will not press upon you this proposition any further, but will conclude my reand send the amount to the Revolutionary Committee, at London. I will not press upon you this proposition any further, but will conclude my remarks by this one appeal to your reason and heart. Let Germany be free, and the freedom of the globe is rafe for ever.

Political Intelligence.

Ohio Fare Soil Convention —The Free Soil Convention which met at Columbia Ohio, on the livin intelligence, wery strong." Quite a number of "friends," wery strong." Quite a number of "friends," who were expected to be present, could not possibly attend. Among the forement of the "working man." present was Dr. Briebane, who, it will be recollected, is under requisive pay by the free sellers, to travel and preach free soiliem in Ohio. The convention passed a recolution expressing preference for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for Freedent and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, for Vice-Freedent and Ohi

Nonrec Cancellers When Corner Measures.—The whig county conventions held in Wilkes and Staten counties have passed resolutions favoring the nomination of Mil-hard Fillmore for President, and Wm. A Graham for Vice President.

The Surquehanna is still closed by the ice. On Saturday last semanty one loaded care passed over the truck between Havre de Grace and the opposite shore.